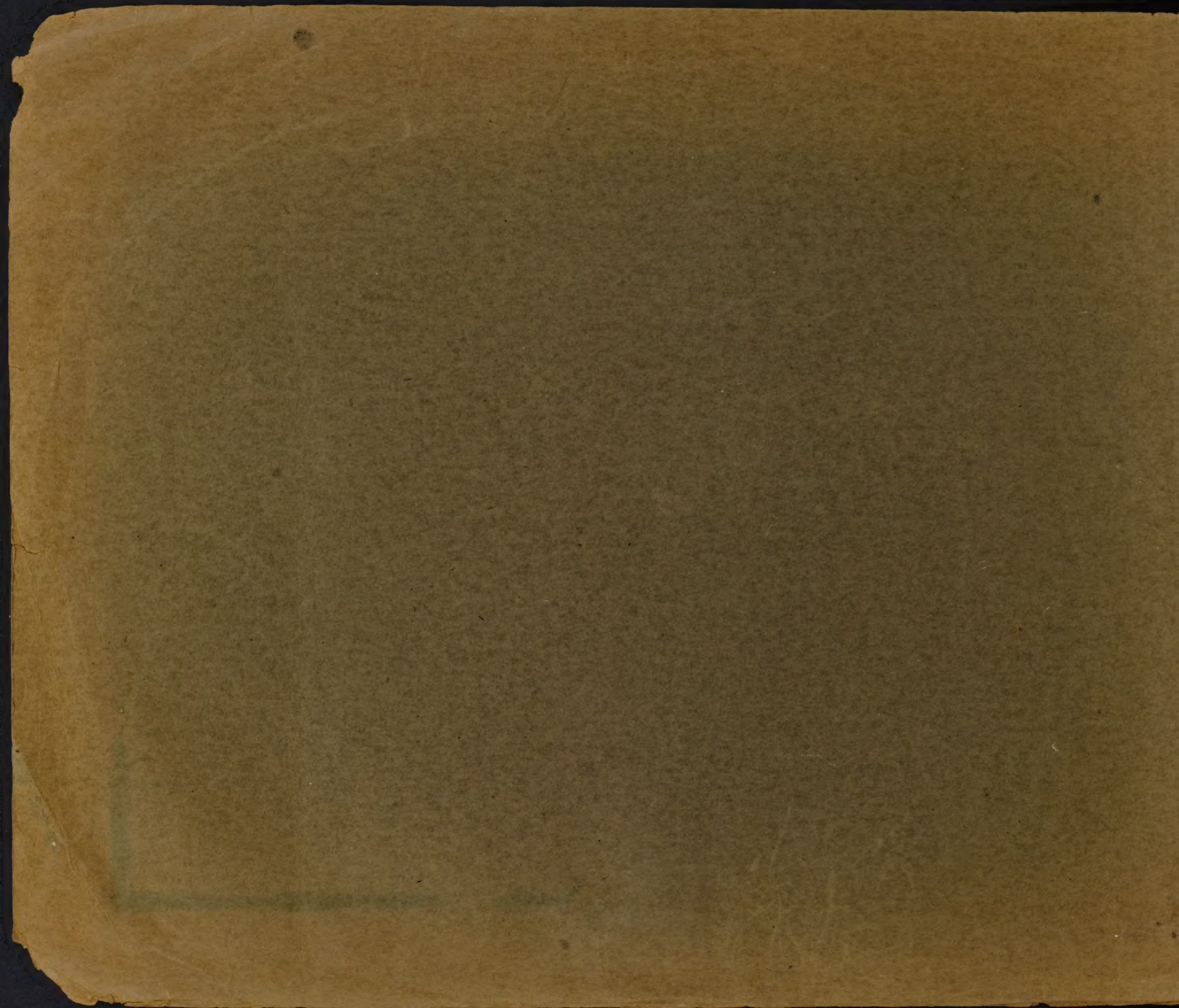
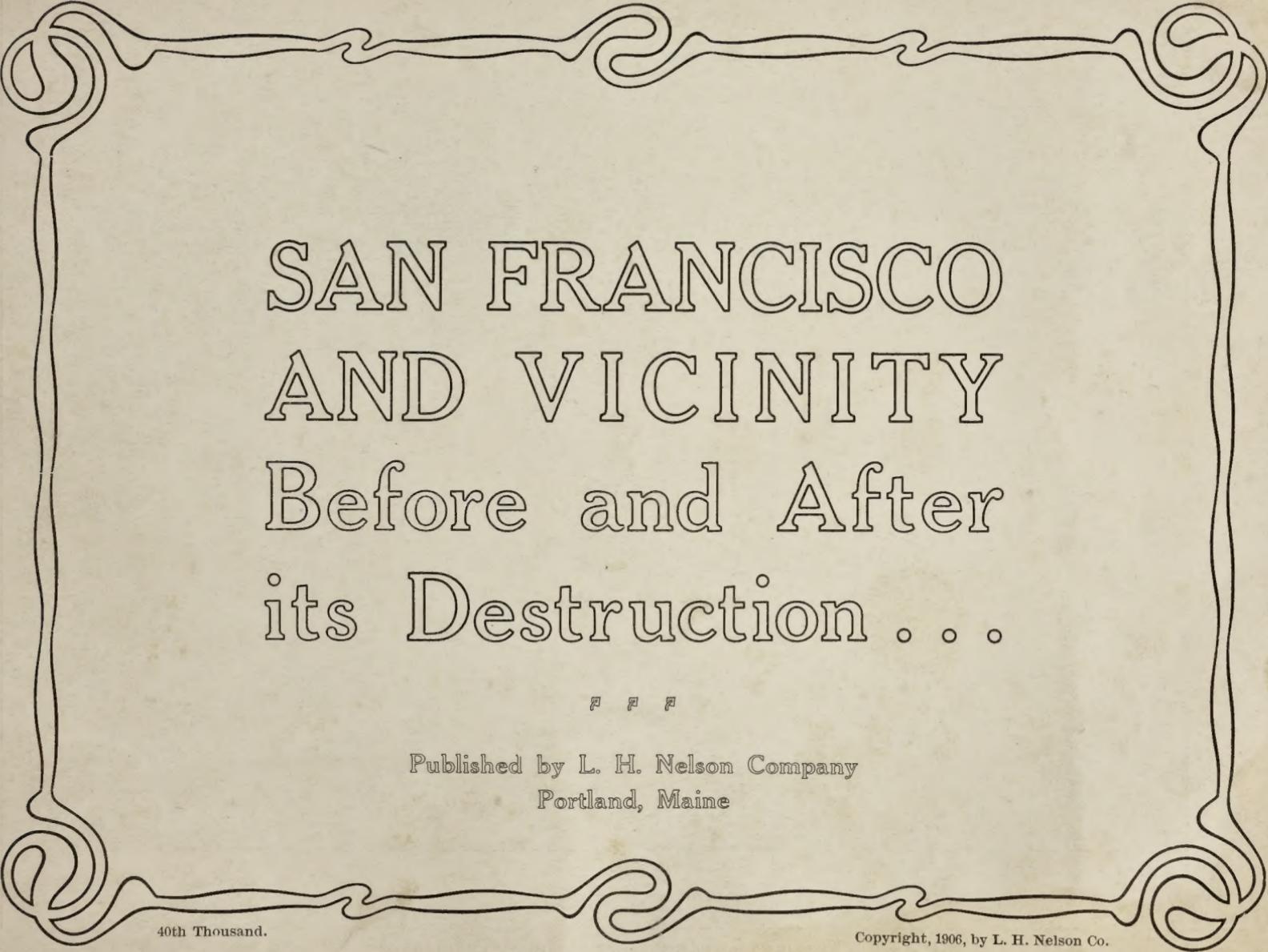


Views of
SAN FRANCISCO
and
VICINITY

Before and after Its Destruction



1038



SAN FRANCISCO
AND VICINITY
Before and After
its Destruction . . .

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40th Thousand.

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SAN FRANCISCO AS IT WAS, NORTH FROM CALL BUILDING

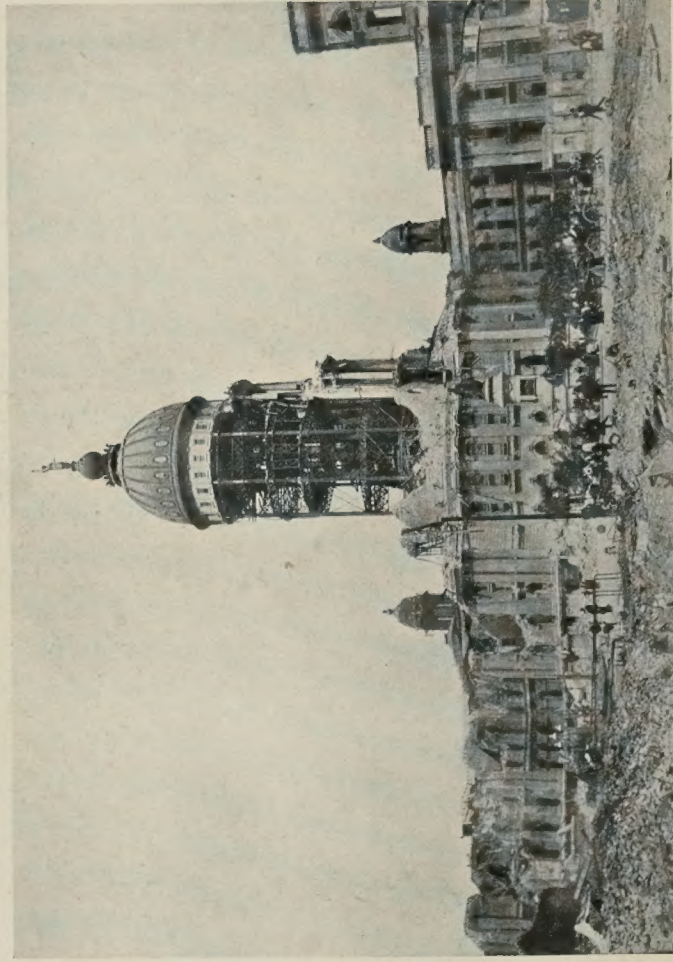
This panorama shows that portion of old San Francisco lying between Market Street, north toward Telegraph Hill. The tower of the Chronicle Building appears in the lower right corner, with the great Mills Building directly in the rear. Kearney Street stretches across the center of the scene. The upper left corner is Chinatown. Except for two small oases near Telegraph Hill, all the buildings included in this view were completely destroyed by fire. Nothing but fragments of blackened walls and gaunt and twisted steel frames remain standing above the ruins.



THE ADVANCE OF THE FLAMES

Copyright, 1906, by Judge Co.

This view is looking from the residence quarter toward the Merchants Exchange Building which appears in the center. The Mills Building shows at the extreme right. All the towering skyscrapers of this section suffered from the effects of the earthquake, and their wrecked fronts and broken windows afforded easy entrance to the devastating flames as the fire worked westward from the water-front. The photo was taken on the second day (April 19) while the flames were advancing rapidly toward the camera. The houses in the foreground were soon enveloped and destroyed.

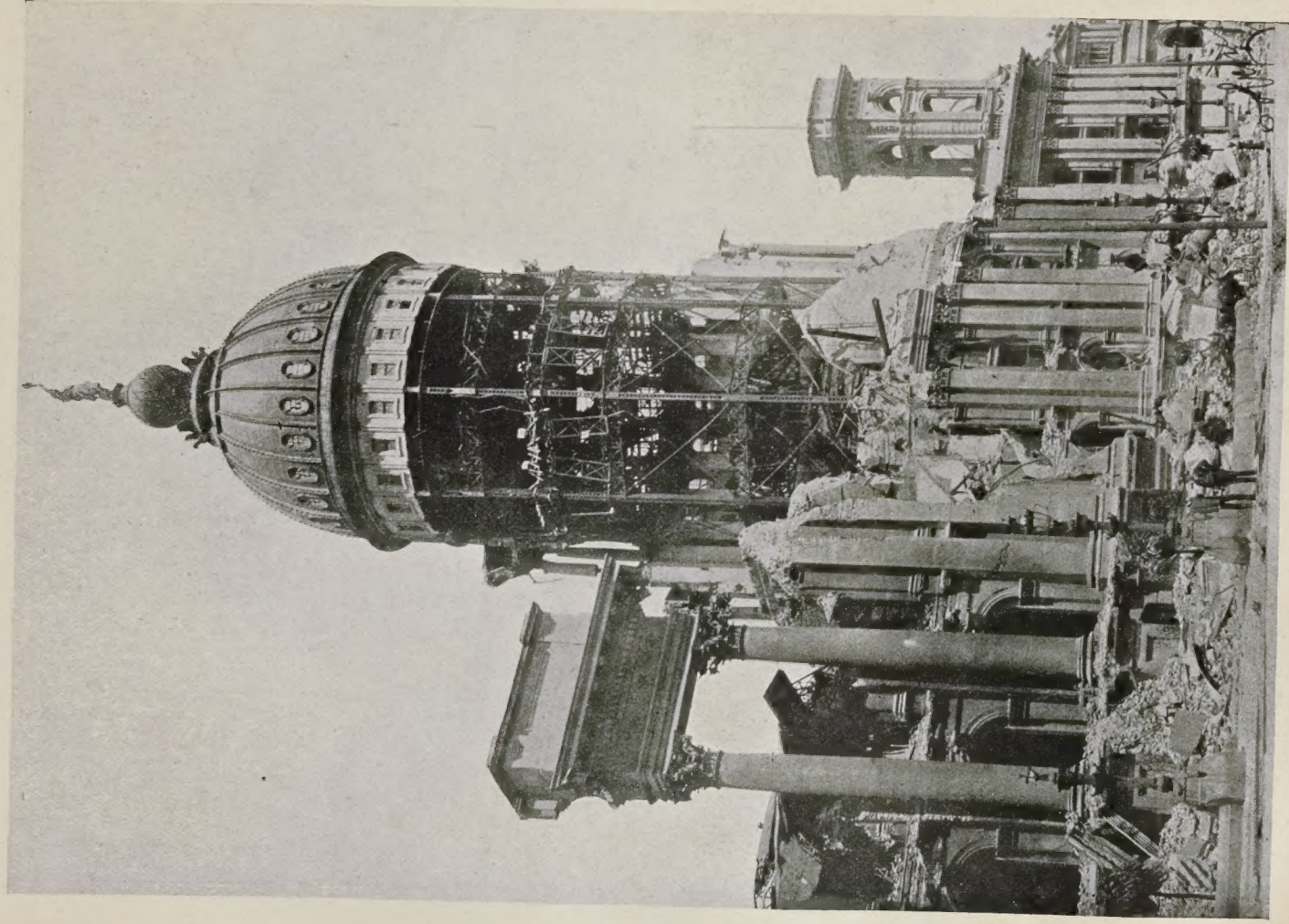


Courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

THE BEAUTIFUL CITY HALL AND ITS RUINS

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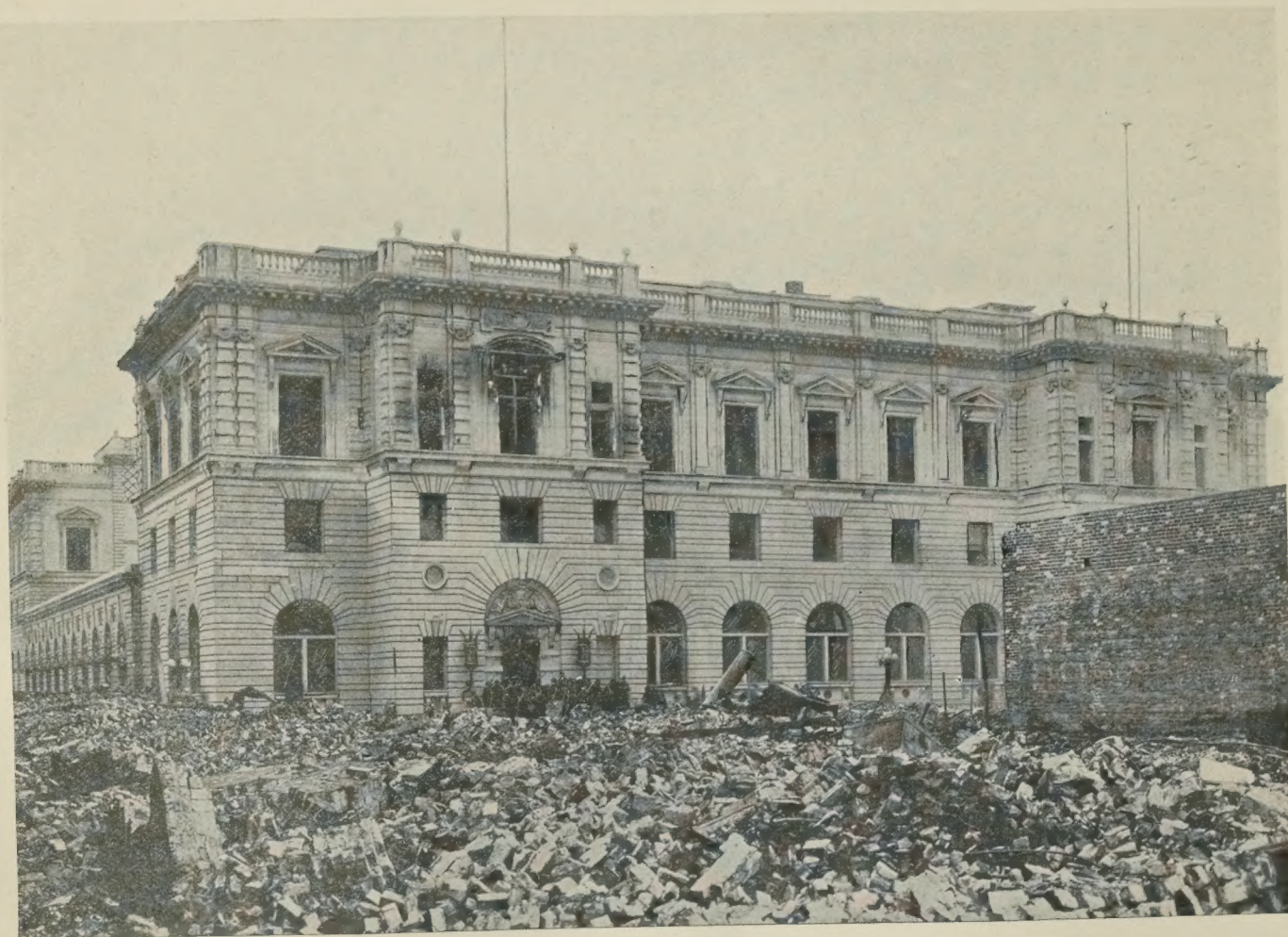
San Francisco's splendid municipal building covered over four acres near the geographical center of the city. It cost more than \$7,000,000 and took twenty years to build, only to be completely wrecked by earthquake and fire in a few hours. The valuable books and manuscripts in the Public Library, an attached structure, were also burned.



A NEAR VIEW OF THE RUINED CITY HALL TOWER

The massive tower of the City Hall was a conspicuous landmark, rising as it did to over 150 feet above the pavement. Nearly all its balconies and pillars of stone fell away in ruins from the effect of the shock, and the flames swept through to the dome leaving only the skeleton-like steel framework. The statue, serenely holding aloft the torch of hope, which surmounts the ruined tower, is emblematic of the city's courage under disaster.

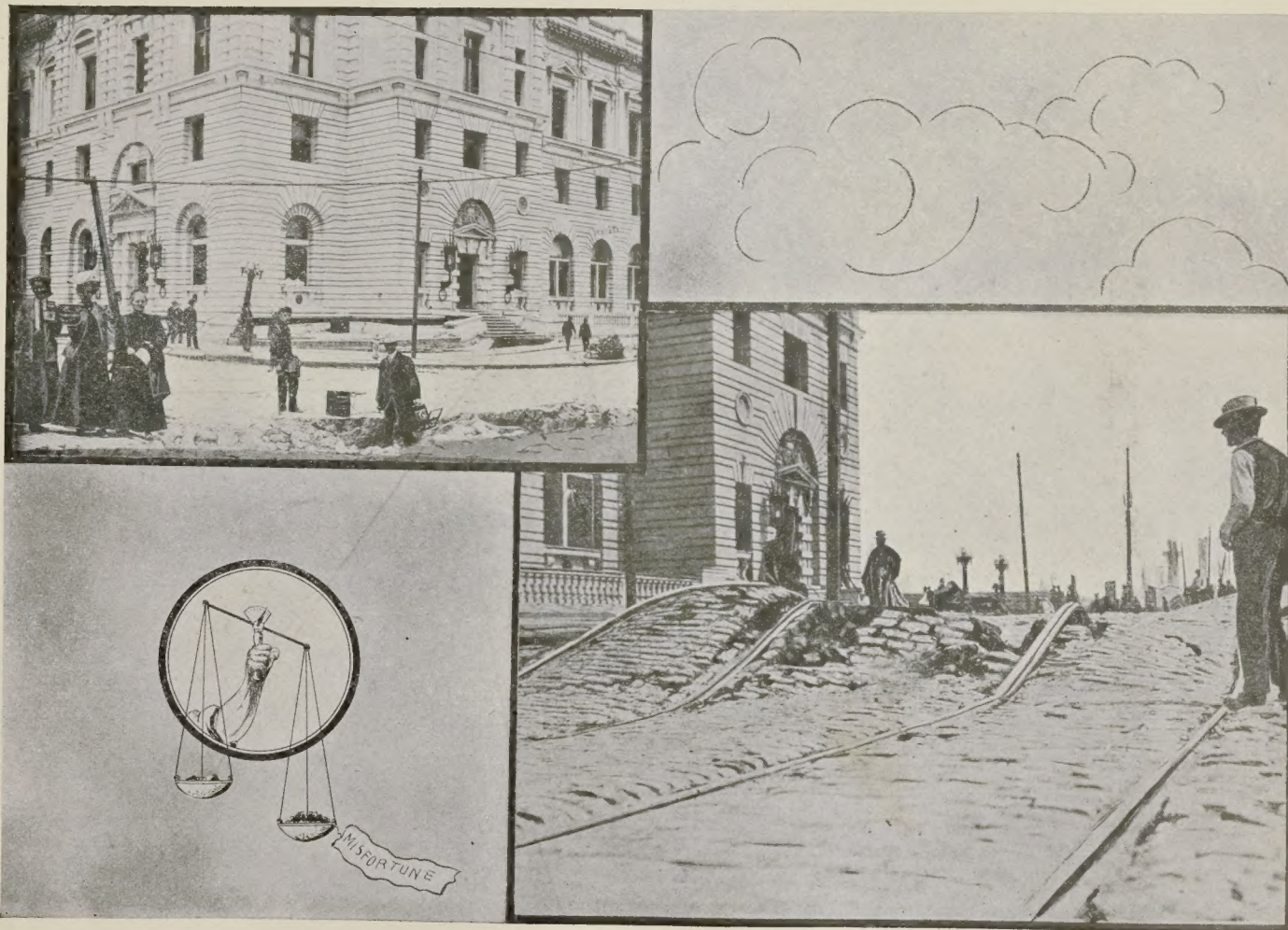
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THE INDESTRUCTIBLE POST OFFICE

Courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

The U. S. Government edifices in San Francisco enjoyed a singular immunity from the worst effects of the earthquake and fire. The Mint escaped without serious damage from either source, and the massive Post Office, although its foundations have sunk and the flames did not spare it entirely, can be readily put in serviceable condition again. Nowhere was the fire hotter than in the immediate vicinity of the Post Office. All the surrounding buildings were reduced to shapeless piles of brick, stone and steel debris.



REMARKABLE EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS

Copyright, 1906, by Hodson.

In the vicinity of the Post Office Building are several extraordinary evidences of the terrible force of the passing earth-wave—the initial cause of the destruction which overwhelmed the city. The upper view shows a fissure into which the pavement has fallen, while in the background may be seen the cracked and distorted sections of the base stones of the Post Office. The lower view shows a bit of street railway and pavement which has been violently thrust upward several feet beyond the street level. It was this wavelike movement which destroyed the water mains.



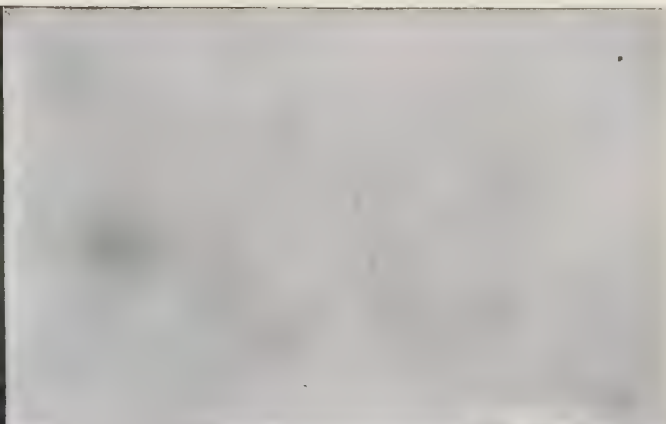
Courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

THE PALACE HOTEL

For many years this famous hotel was known as the finest hotel in the world. Its interior furnishings were regal in their magnificence. The edifice covered over two and one-half acres of ground, fronting on Market Street, San Francisco's great business thoroughfare. It was destroyed by fire with almost incredible rapidity. Mesdames Eames, Sembrich and Homer, Signor Caruso, and other grand opera stars of international renown, barely escaped with their lives.

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PALACE HOTEL IN FLAMES



OLYMPIC CLUB RUINS

RUINS Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

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The Olympic Club building was the home of the swellest social institution in San Francisco. The local Y. M. C. A. was housed in a structure equal to any devoted to the Association purposes in America. Both edifices were totally destroyed by fire on the second day. The gallant and exhausted firemen had doggedly retreated beaten by the lack of sufficient water, and the military, in spite of a liberal and determined use of gunpowder, dynamite and artillery, could not stay the sweep of the flames east of the broad driveway of Van Ness Avenue.



DESOLATION IN UNION SQUARE (upper)

The foreground of the upper view shows all that remains of two of the city's imposing club structures—the Pacific Mutual and the Union League. It would be hard to find a more perfect scene of desolation and ruin.

FAIRMOUNT HOTEL (lower)

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TWO SCENES OF RUIN ON MARKET STREET

Market Street was the broad main business artery of San Francisco and run athwart the city in a southwesterly direction from the Ferry Building to the suburbs. It was lined on both sides with massive structures. The lower view shows the wreckage of the famous Poodle-Dog Restaurant at the left; in the center appears the gutted Flood Building, and to the right is all that remains of the Emporium, San Francisco's immense department store.

Copyright, 1906, by Hodson.



HOMELESS CITIZENS ENCAMPING

Copyright, 1906, by Judge Co.

This view shows the smoke and flame of the fire steadily working its way toward the fine residence district on Nob Hill. In the foreground is a multitude of people driven from their homes who have hurriedly dumped the few articles saved on the nearest vacant lot and bravely started housekeeping in the open air. Many sick persons were carried to these places, but were afterward gathered up by ambulances and conveyed to temporary or permanent military hospitals. All the refugees were later supplied with tents, and made as comfortable as possible, under the circumstances.



FIRE THREATENING REFUGEES' CAMP

Copyright, 1906, by JUDGE Co.

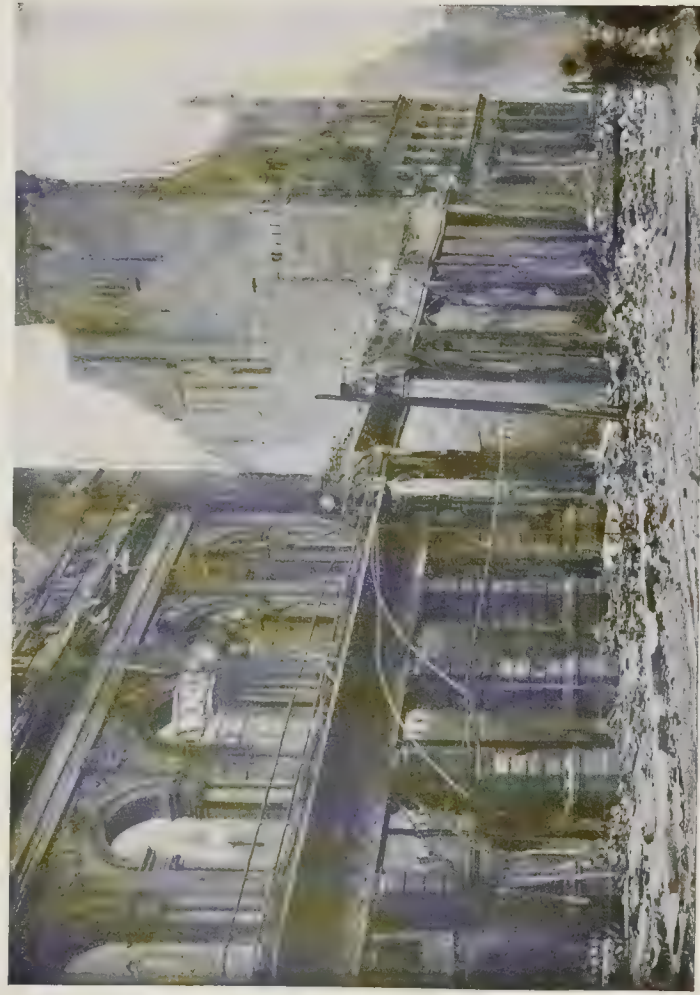
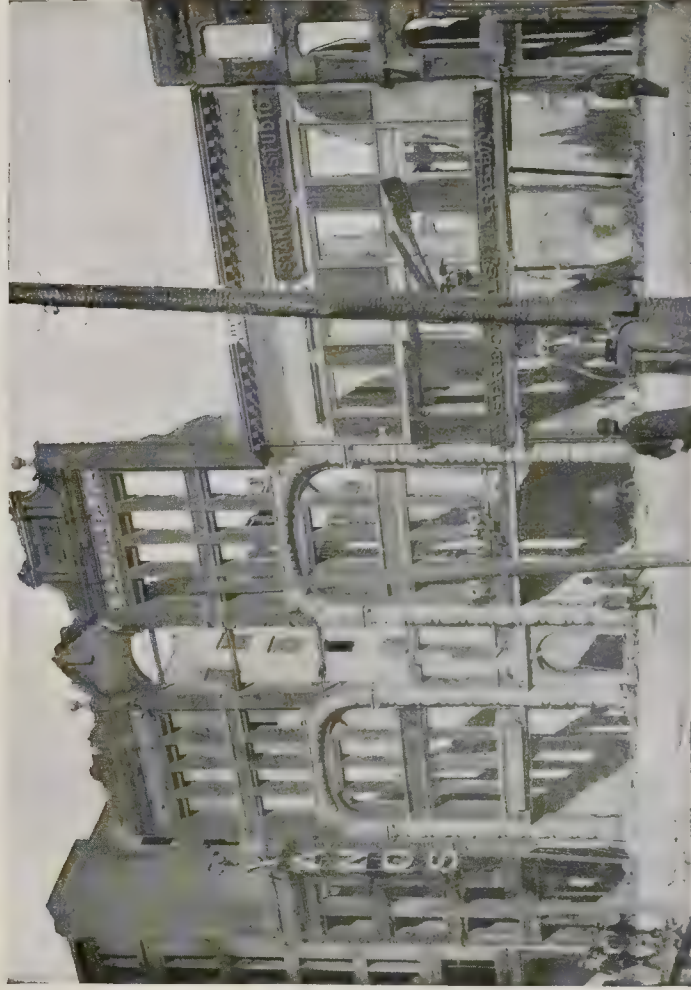
A view of a camp on a vacant lot at the junction of Market and Valencia streets, looking toward Sixteenth, on the second day (April 19). The fire department and its volunteer assistants had abandoned the business section to its fate, but although almost dead from exhaustion continued to battle desperately to save the homes in the Mission district. The rapid approach of the flames threatened to envelop the camp of the refugees, and a retreat was about to be made. Fortunately the heroic firemen were able to hold the conflagration in check at this point.



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 RUINS ON AND NEAR NOB HILL

Were it not for the buildings with steel framework yet standing with fairly whole exteriors, San Francisco would now present from the summit of Nob Hill a peculiar likeness to Pompeii or similar old excavated cities. The lower view is of the



BURNED BUSINESS BLOCKS AND THEATRES

The upper view shows the burned History Building on Market Street, near Kearney. The charred telegraph pole is evidence of the fierce heat which enveloped the street at this point. The wall at the left in the lower view is the burned front of Fisher's Theatre; to the right are the walls of the Alcazar Theatre—both were modern amusement palaces of the highest grade.

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SAN FRANCISCO BURNING

A view taken from Nob Hill, looking toward Market Street, Thursday afternoon.
On the roofs are groups of people anxiously watching the spread of the fire.



AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

Copyright, 1906, by Judge Co.

April 19, 1906. The chimneys in the foreground show the effect of the earthquake.
The fire razed or gutted every building shown in this panorama.



RUINS NEAR MILLS BUILDING

Copyright, 1906, by Hodson.

This scene depicts well the effect of the fierce conflagration on the modern skyscraper of steel construction. The great Mills Building situated on Montgomery Street, a rear view of which is shown in the center of this picture, was gutted from top to bottom, but the walls and floor trusses and beams remained in place and the building may be refitted with a new interior. In the left distance is the Merchants Exchange Building which passed through a similar ordeal.



Courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

RUINS OF TEMPLE EMANUEL

The Jewish synagogue on Bush Street, known as the Temple Emanuel, ranked among the more imposing places of worship erected in America by men of the Hebrew faith. The view shows how thoroughly it was destroyed. The lower view was a typical one in the wake of the fire. Hundreds of well-to-do families were forced to take to the streets immediately with a few petty belongings—reduced in an hour or so from comfortable circumstances to the level of the poorest.

SIDEWALK REFUGEES

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THE CALL BUILDING



RUINED CALL BUILDING

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The Call or Spreckles Building stands at the corner of Market and Third streets. It is sixteen stories high—the highest of San Francisco skyscrapers, and contained the offices of one of the leading newspapers of the city—The San Francisco Call. The steel framework of this building stood the strain of the shock, but it caught fire early and was gutted completely from basement to tower. It may be necessary to rebuild the structure entirely. In the right-hand view the fragment of wall in front of the Call Building is all that remains of the great plant of the San Francisco Examiner.



CHINATOWN AS IT WAS

The picturesque section of San Francisco where the large Chinese population herded covered the territory between Kearney and Dupont streets, south of Telegraph Hill. The shock wrecked hundreds of these flimsy buildings. On the 19th the flames raged through the narrow alleyways and reduced all to ashes. Probably the number of Chinese who perished will never be known. Old Chinatown, with its mysteries and strange oriental ways, is gone forever. It is proposed to confine the Chinese to an outlying section of the rebuilt city, and make them conform more to western ideas.



SUNKEN FLAT HOUSE AND EARTHQUAKE FISSURES

This view, taken shortly after the shock, shows the effects of the earthquake in a residence district spared by the flames. Great yawning fissures have broken up the street surface in the foreground. The end of a snapped water main can be seen in the lower left corner. In front of the store the street railway tracks have risen above the surface level. The flat in the left background has sunken to the depth of one story below the street. An ambulance in the center is gathering the injured for transportation to the nearest hospital. Groups of excited citizens are discussing the situation.



VALENCIA HOTEL RUINED BY EARTHQUAKE

The Valencia Hotel, located in the Mission district on Valencia Street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, collapsed as a result of the writhing of the earth during the heavy shock of Wednesday morning, April 18. The loss of life in this one building was appalling, due to the crushing of the lower story under the weight of the upper portion of the house. Forty persons were killed outright, and many others were taken from the wrecked building suffering from severe injuries.

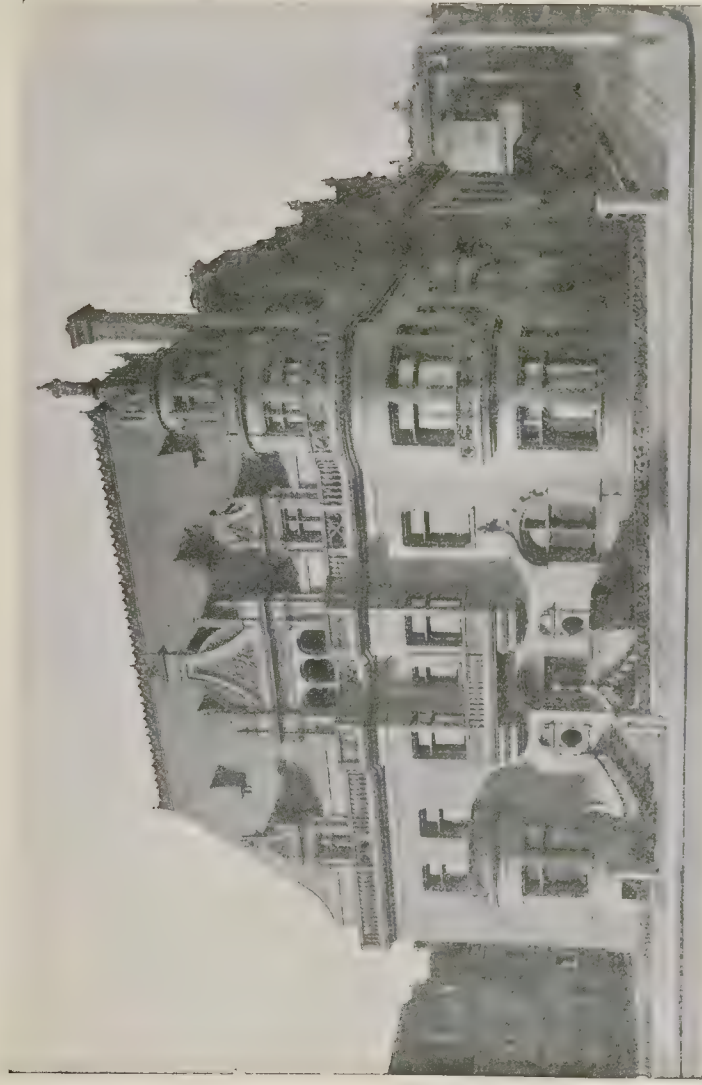


CLIFF HOUSE (upper)



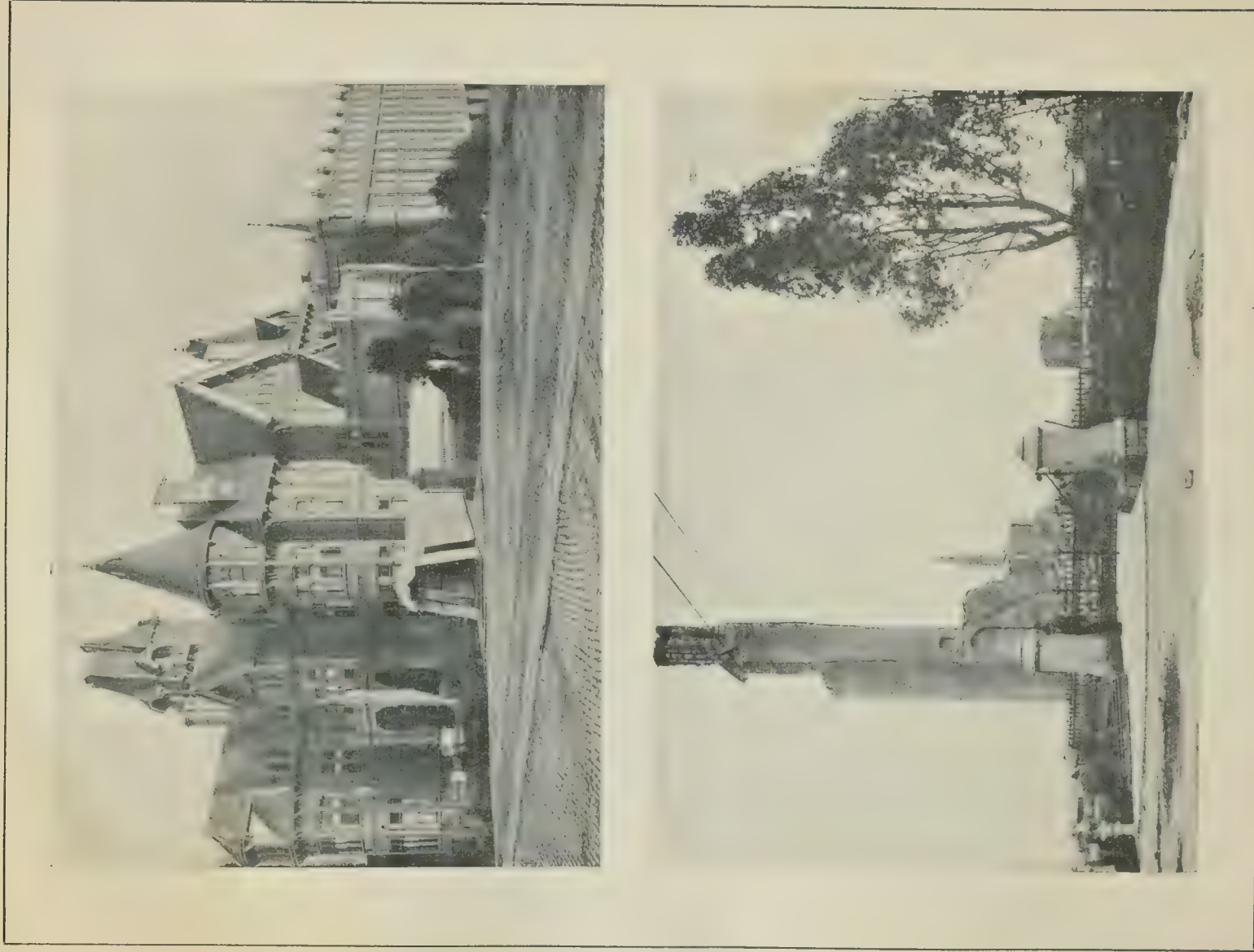
BAND STAND, GOLDEN GATE PARK (lower)

The Cliff House, San Francisco's famous resort hotel, was erroneously reported as destroyed. It was practically uninjured, and was transformed into a temporary home for sick and injured refugees. Golden Gate Park, a vast enclosure west of the city, became the camping ground of over 200,000 refugees. The costly Spreckles Band Stand was headquarters of the camp.



SPRECKLES MANSION AND RUINS OF FLOOD MANSION Courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

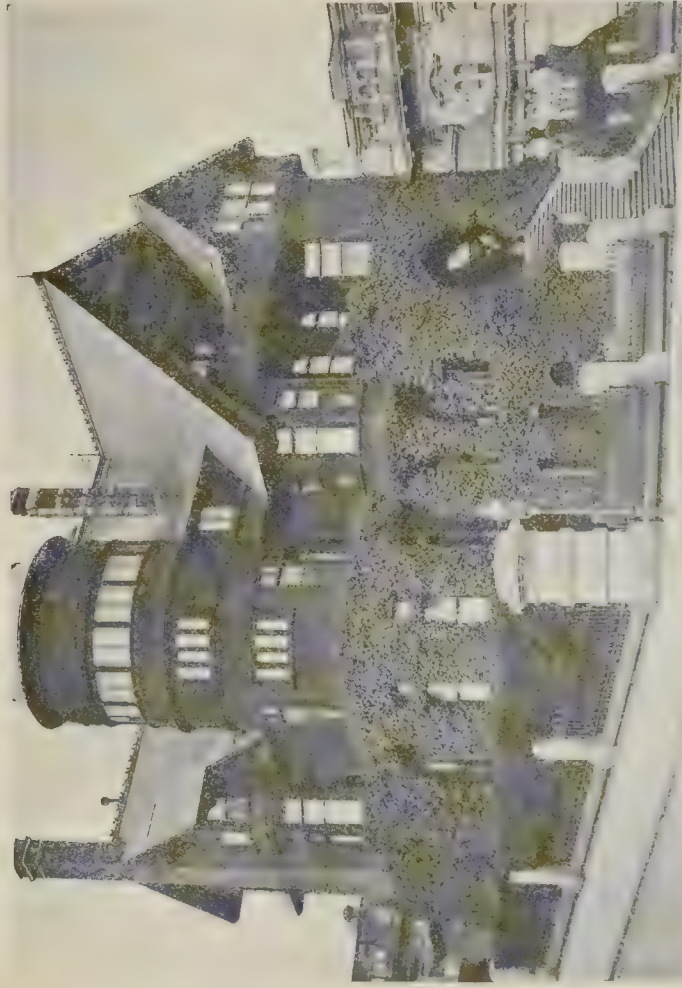
The residence of Claus Spreckles, the sugar magnate, as depicted in the upper view, is a fair sample of the munificence displayed by the Pacific millionaires in the erection of splendid mansions. The lower view is from a photograph of the beautiful Flood mansion after the fire had wracked its fury. Works of art worth fabulous sums were lost in the destruction of these homes of rich San Franciscans.



MARK HOPKINS ART INSTITUTE AND RUINS OF SAME

A beautiful memorial of its liberal founder, located on Nob Hill. It contained thousands of priceless works of art and wonderful curios—the result of years of effort and an almost unlimited expenditure of money. Strenuous means were adopted in the attempt to save this structure, but in spite of dynamite and artillery, it was reached by flames and consumed.

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Courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

RESIDENCE OF F. W. CROCKER AND RUINS OF SAME

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This set of views will give a fair idea of the complete ruin wrought by the advance of the flames through the fine residential district after the first day. The home of F. W. Crocker, a millionaire San Franciscan, was a veritable modern palace. It was a total loss, together with the magnificent private art gallery, a bit of which may be seen at the right of the upper view.



EFFECT OF EARTHQUAKE ON MEMORIAL CHAPEL, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

The result of the earthquake shock was particularly disastrous to the principal buildings of the Stanford University at Palo Alto, a few miles south of San Francisco. The magnificent Memorial Chapel, one of the finest religious edifices in the world, the highest development of American art in many lines of special work, was terribly shaken and wrecked. The beautiful facade, the admiration of all travelers, was totally ruined, and the tower crashed through the roof causing irreparable damage to the wonderful interior.



EARTHQUAKE RUINS IN OAKLAND

The force of the twisting and grinding of the earth during the first shock was about as severe in Oakland, across the Bay from San Francisco, as in the larger metropolis. It was not followed by any fierce conflagration, but the streets were littered with fallen walls, and five people were killed by the collapse of one building alone. The view here shown depicts the wreck of a store at the corner of Twelfth and Telegraph streets. For many hours the parks and squares were filled with people afraid to return to their shaken houses. It will take millions to repair the damage.



A VIEW OF FIRST STREET, SAN JOSE

This whole business section of San Jose, a city of 50,000 people, located 40 miles south of San Francisco, was practically destroyed by the earthquake, with a loss of nineteen lives. The property loss is estimated from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Fire started here and the experience of the metropolis was in danger of being duplicated, but as the firemen had no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of water, the flames were prevented from gaining a headway. The fine courthouse and high school edifices were shaken into ruins.



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THE GETTY CENTER
LIBRARY

EARTHQUAKE RUINS AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

The upper view shows the wrecked interior of the Memorial Chapel. The damage to the sculptures, rich mosaics and wonderful mural paintings can hardly be stated in money terms. It will cost a fortune to restore the edifice to its former perfection. The glorious Memorial Arch at the entrance to the Quadrangle, designed by Richardson, was also rent and ruined by the shock. The ornamental frieze in bas relief was battered beyond repair by the fall of the heavy blocks of stone which crowned the arch. Several statues were overthrown. One of Agassiz was thrust head first violently through a granolithic pavement.



THE PRESIDIO

This great military reservation of the U. S. Government is located on the extreme northwestern tip of the San Franciscan peninsula, directly opposite the famous Golden Gate. Here thousands of regulars are always stationed. These troops were ordered into the burning city on the 18th, and earned the everlasting gratitude of the people by their faithful efforts to save life and property. The Presidio became a great camp of refugees, maintained by the War Department, and kept in splendid condition under strict military rule.